

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NELO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Parade.—Honey Moon.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Camille.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—The Martyr; or, The Free of Day.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Three Guardsmen.—Irish Lion.—Wandering Boy.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, 435 Broadway.—The Riddle.—Satanstoe and Co.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—The Lion-Laying Hippopotamus, Whale, &c. at all hours.—Satan and Kalamazoo,滑稽 and singing.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Down in Old Kentucky.

DODWORTH'S HALL, Broadway.—Mae De Villiers' Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

MELODION CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—CONTRABAND CONVENTION.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—INAGURATION BALL.

GAITEY'S CONCERT ROOM, 615 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainment, Ballets, Pastimes, Fancies, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—Jelous Dances.—Railroad.—Collision.—Jolly Millers.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—TWO CLOWNS.

MEXICAN MUSEUM, 663 Broadway.—Day and Evening.—Collection of Curious War Pictures.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 615 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.

New York, Friday, April 4, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Orders have been issued by the War Department recalling all officers now on recruiting service to their regiments at once, and notifying all governors of States that no new enlistments or levies will be received until further orders from the department, the force now in the field being considered sufficient to put down the rebellion and bring the war to a speedy termination.

The bombardment at Island No. 10 was going on vigorously up to last accounts. A severe storm visited the Southwest on Tuesday night, doing considerable damage to steamboats at Cairo, Paducah and other points on the river. Our fleet, with the exception of two transports, was but very slightly affected by it, and neither our gunboats nor mortar boats were injured. A dash was made by an armed expedition of five boats and a hundred men from Commodore Foote's squadron, under Colonel Roberts, of the Forty-second Illinois regiment, on Tuesday night, upon the upper rebel battery, known as No. 10. Our troops carried the battery at midnight, the rebels retreating rapidly without showing any resistance. Six guns were found in the fort, which Colonel Roberts spiked, and returned to the boats with all his men uninjured.

A reconnaissance made by our troops from Newport's News on Tuesday, as far as Watts' creek, nine miles distant, discovered the rebels, three thousand strong, who opened fire with their artillery on our men, their balls passing clear over their heads. Upon our batteries being got into position and the fire returned, the enemy scampered away in confusion across the creek. The rebel batteries at Sewall's Point fired several shots at our transports the same night, but did no damage, though their shells came very close to one of the vessels. The Merrimac has not yet made any report of herself, and the opinion prevails that she is rather afraid to venture out of her safe harbor. A private reconnaissance was made up the Elizabeth river on the 1st inst., when it was discovered that the rebels have dug out a channel for the Merrimac, extending from Norfolk to Sewall's Point. Five black buoys were distinctly seen. By a reconnaissance to Big Bethel on Tuesday we learn that the rebels had returned in some force and again occupied the earthworks there. No attack was made upon them by our troops.

The Senate yesterday, by a two-thirds vote—twenty-nine to fourteen—passed the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. A remarkable feature about this measure is, that on the day previous the Senate agreed to the House resolution, which is based upon the President's suggestion, to afford national aid to such slaveholding States as may desire and consent to gradual emancipation, while in the case of the District of Columbia the Senate bill has no provision for the consent or desire of the owners of slaves or any one else. It seems anomalous that the learned Senators should vote to consult the owners of slaves in the one instance and refuse to do so in the other. In both cases, however, the owners are to be remunerated for the value of their property. Should the bill pass the House also by a two-thirds vote, it will of course become a law.

The news from New Mexico, dated the 18th ult., represents Colonel Canby still shut up at Fort Craig, and Fort Union, the strongest defence on the Western frontier, occupied by a force of fourteen hundred men. The rebels, twenty-four hundred strong, were at Albuquerque, about half way between Fort Union and Craig. It was reported that the rebel Generals Baylor and Steele were advancing with eighteen hundred Texans on Fort Union. If possible, the garrison at the latter fort would attempt to relieve Colonel Canby, and retake Albuquerque and Santa Fe, now held by the rebels.

By the Niagara, at Halifax, we have two days later news from Europe. The London journals were engaged in an active canvass of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation plan, as proposed to Congress. The Times, Post, Herald and Globe were most ingenious in their endeavors to find fault with the policy of the State paper and prejudice the mind of Europe against both the sincerity of the President and the ability of his government to carry out his idea. The comprehensiveness of the message had evidently surprised the writers, and they have again betrayed their hostility to the Union by their opposition to its contents.

Another French General was to leave Toulon immediately for Mexico.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania were presented, relative to the defence of the Delaware river and bay, re-

commending the construction of gunboats, and tendering the credit of the State to the amount of a million and a half of dollars for the purpose. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend \$50,000 in testing plans to render floating batteries invulnerable, was amended by giving the sum to \$25,000, and then passed. A bill giving twelve months' extra pay to the widow, child or nearest relative of the officers and seamen of the ships-of-war Cumberland and Congress was also passed. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which lies over, instructing the Military Committee to report what further legislation is necessary to prevent army officers from aiding the return or having control over fugitive slaves, and to punish them therefor. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, declaring "that the war shall not be prosecuted in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, but to defend the constitution and preserve the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that the United States will prosecute the war until this is secured." This resolution was also laid over. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire as to the expediency of restoring the army at Harper's Ferry. The bill providing for the administration of the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries was passed. A bill establishing a Bureau of Clothing was reported by the Military Committee, and referred. The bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up. The substitutes of Messrs. Clark and Dwight were rejected. A substitute, providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, with compensation to their owners, and the submission of the question to the people of the District, was also rejected, by a vote of ten yeas to twenty-five nays. The original bill coming up, Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, offered an amendment that the owners of persons held to service shall put upon file the name and a description of the person liberated by the bill within twenty days after making a claim for payment, or within such time as the commissioners may limit, under the penalty of forfeiture of the claim, and that the clerks of the court shall issue certificates of manumission to the persons liberated. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill and other persons of color in the District of Columbia to Hayti, Liberia or other country. This was agreed to by a vote of twenty-seven to ten, and the main question being taken, the bill passed by a vote of twenty-nine yeas to fourteen nays. The announcement of the result was received with applause from the galleries.

In the House of Representatives, the President was requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any information which may be received at the Department of State showing the system of revenue or finance now existing in any foreign country. The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, the clauses relative to inland insurance, mortgages, stamp duties, the tax on railroad passengers, medicines and incomes being under consideration. All the sections of the bill have been acted on excepting the two relating to appropriations and allowances and drawbacks.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Niagara, from Liverpool the 22d and Queenstown the 23d of March, reached Halifax yesterday evening, on her passage to Boston. Her news is ten days later than that brought by the Jura, at Portland.

Consols closed in London, on the 22d ultimo, at 94½ a 94½ for money. Cotton was dull, but steady, at unchanged prices in Liverpool on March 22d. Breadstuffs were very dull and downward on the same day. Provisions remained quiet.

The English government thinks it rather derogatory to the dignity of the kingdom of Italy to be discussing its affairs in the Parliament in London, so a denial has been given in reply to a question asking for information concerning the relations of Great Britain to the affairs of Victor Emanuel. The fortification project of Lord Palmerston, both for the coast and the colonies, was defended in the House of Commons by ministers, on the ground of necessity.

The French Legislature has made an important advance in the path of free trade. The United States Minister in London had received a letter from Secretary Seward, advising him to announce to the British Cabinet the approval of our government of the project of an Atlantic telegraph to Newfoundland. Lord Palmerston's reception of the deputation from the Atlantic Telegraph Company was regarded as very favorable. Garibaldi had an enthusiastic reception in Milan. Kossuth, Klappa and General Turr had announced a new programme for the liberation of Hungary.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall 25th ult., with nearly nine hundred thousand dollars in treasure from San Francisco, arrived at this port last evening. The news from New Granada is dated at Panama and Aspinwall on the 25th of March. The mail from Bogota had not arrived at Panama. The State spirit of the Confederation of Columbia was quite popular on the Isthmus. The question of reopening the public schools was agitated. The storehouses of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, situated on the Isla de Noa, in the Bay of Panama, were destroyed by fire. The United States ship Saranac was at Panama. A severe storm was felt at Aspinwall on the 23d ult., and the two next succeeding days. The vessels in the port experienced some damage.

The news from the South Pacific is not important. Chile continued in the path of constitutional reform and industrial development. The President was about to perfect arrangements for the establishment of a line of steamers from Valparaiso to England, through the Straits of Magellan. The Aranco Indians had burned their corn fields in order to deprive the Chilean cavalry of forage for their horses. The people of the republics were alarmed at the designs of Spain, both in Mexico and their own respective capitals. Trade was improving in Valparaiso. Bolivia was tranquil, after expelling a conspiracy against the President. The provinces of the Argentine Confederation were at peace. General Caneco has taken command of the army of Peru, in place of General San Roman, who has retired in order to run for the Presidency.

From Central America we learn of the execution of the assassins of the late President of Honduras, and that Vice President Castellanos was chief of the government of the State. The other republics were quiet. The coffee crop of Costa Rica has returned a very large yield, and ten thousand bags of it were at Panama for New York. The price at Punta Arenas was \$13 per quintal. The United States transport Fulton, Captain Wotton, from Hatteras Inlet on the 1st inst., in ballast, to the United States Assistant Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday. She sailed in company with the steamship Ericsson, which also arrived yesterday. She brings no news of importance. The troops were in excellent health.

At the meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Club last evening, Mr. J. W. Fabens, ex-United States Consul at Cayenne, read an interesting paper on the resources of St. Domingo, and remarked that we were now invited to test the experiment of free black labor in the tropics, concluding with a suggestion that a movement be set on foot for that object. Whereupon Mr. Hiram Ketchum offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the promoters of the proposed colonization scheme should be certain that the blacks would never be reduced to slavery, would enjoy religious liberty, and be allowed to earn their bread and educate their children, and providing

for the appointment of a committee to examine into the question of emigration to St. Domingo. Judge Daly opposed the proposition, and, after some discussion, the subject was referred to the Council of the Society, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

In the Senate of our State Legislature yesterday, the bill for the collection of taxes from non-residents was passed, and also others of less general interest. The Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad and several private bills were ordered to a third reading. Bills were introduced to amend the act relating to land under water in this harbor and to provide for payment of the interest on protested State drafts. In Committee of the Whole, the re-appointment of the Congressional districts of the State was again proceeded with, and some progress was made. In the Assembly, some bills were passed, principally, however, of only very limited interest. The bill for the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island was debated in Committee of the Whole; but no final action was taken on it. The Grinding Committee reported the bills to extend the time for the completion of the New York City and Erie Railroad, to enable the Children's Aid Society to participate in the school fund, and for the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Colonel John S. Phelps, who was wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge, while in command of the Missouri Twenty-fifth regiment, is the present representative of the Sixth district of Missouri in Congress. He is the senior member of the House of Representatives, having been continuously in that branch of our national legislature since 1845—a term of seventeen years.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening, a quorum not being present.

From the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, which was presented yesterday, it appears the number of persons admitted to the institutions during the week ending on the 29th ult. was 2,005, making a total of 7,711 remaining there on that date—a decrease of seventy on the preceding week.

The price of illuminating gas in Philadelphia has been reduced to two dollars per thousand feet.

The Stock Exchange, and Wall street generally, were very dull yesterday, in consequence of the absence of news. Border State stocks continued to decline, and the railway share list was heavy, without much change in price. Governments were dull. Gold lower. Exchange was inactive at 112 a 112½. No change in money.

The cotton market was quite steady yesterday, with more doing. The sales embraced about 1,200 a 1,500 bales, chiefly to speculators, with some portions to the trade and on speculation. Prices closed on the basis of 27½c a 28c, for middling uplands. The flour market was more buoyant, especially for Western and State brands, with rather more doing, mostly to the home trade. Good to prime lots of wheat were firm, while other qualities were sustained, with a better demand and more doing. Corn was active and firmer. Sales were freely made, part on speculation, at 58c a 59c, for Western mixed in store, and at 60c a 60½c, delivered. Pork was more active, with increased sales, including new mess on the spot at \$12 87½ a \$13, and for future delivery at \$13 a \$13 06½. Prime was at \$10 25 a \$10 50. Sugars were steady and in good demand, with sales of 1,200 bales, and 7,500 bags. Coffee was quiet. Rates of freight to Liverpool were easier, for grain, while for the articles to and from other ports were unchanged.

The Adoption by Congress of the President's Emancipation Resolution.

On the 6th of March last President Lincoln submitted to the two houses of Congress a special message on the subject of slavery, recommending the adoption, substantially, of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

Five days after this proposition had been submitted to the House, and after an interesting debate, the aforesaid resolution in that body was adopted, by a vote of eighty-eight to thirty-one—a very satisfactory majority; and on Wednesday last, the 2d of April, this resolution was adopted, word for word, in the Senate, by a vote of thirty-two to ten—a majority by more than three to one. The ten votes in the negative were all from the border slave States, excepting the two Senators from California, Stark, of Oregon, and Wright, of Indiana, all conservative democrats of the oldunker faith, who cannot be made to believe that the old things of two years ago have passed away; that a new order of things is upon us, and that even in behalf of the peculiar institutions of the South we must accommodate ourselves to the exigencies of a great political revolution.

On the other hand, Senator Davis, of Kentucky; Henderson, of Missouri, and Willey, of Virginia, in voting for said resolution, have shown that in the presence of this revolution they understand the present position of slavery in their respective States, and the advantages which would accrue to them from the recognition by a republican Congress of the rights of the States to do as they please with their domestic institutions, and from the initiation of the voluntary and compensation policy of abolition recommended by Mr. Lincoln. Senator Davis and his border slave State supporters of the resolution accept it as a pledge from the general government against any unconstitutional legislation for the suppression of slavery; and in this view they are right; for the resolution opportunely comes in at this crisis as a guaranty of protection to the border slave States, and as a substantial peace offering to the States still engaged in this Southern rebellion.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and the other border slave State Senators who opposed the resolution on the ground that its adoption will open the door to the agitation of abolition in said States, took a contracted and superficial view of the question; for under any circumstances it is utterly impossible that the border slave States can come out of this war, in regard to this ticklish institution of slavery, just as they were before. With the return of peace, compensation or no compensation from the general government, those States will soon discover not only the advantages, but the necessity, of superceding slave labor by free labor, and, as far as possible, by free white labor.

President Lincoln, in his more comprehensive view of the subject, desires to initiate the policy of emancipation in the border slave States, in order to deprive the leaders of this rebellion of the hope that "ultimately the government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region;" a hope which they still cherish from the pro-slavery sympathy of the border slave States. He contends, therefore, that in initiating emancipation in said border States we forever detach them from the vital institution of slavery in the cotton States, and that thus morally the rebellion will be so weakened as to come speedily to terms of submission to the Union.

This is the prominent idea of the message. It has doubtless had its full weight recognized in the adoption of the resolution by the two houses of Congress. But not less important, as thus endorsed, is Mr. Lincoln's emphatic recognition of the absolute authority possessed over this question of slavery by each State for itself. Upon his ground of State sovereignty over the subject

we accept the adoption of this aforesaid resolution as a seasonable offering of non-intervention and compensation in reference to the border slave States, and as an offering of peace to the cotton States, which it will be well for them to accept at once, in view of the foreshadowed consequences of an implacable resistance.

Negro Liberty, Fraternity, Equality at Port Royal.

By our correspondence from Hilton Head and Port Royal, published on Wednesday, we are placed in possession of some interesting facts about the operations of the missionaries who have gone to that part of South Carolina to teach the blacks that they are just as good as the Caucasian race, and a great deal better, inasmuch as white men have to work for a living, whereas the new teaching inspires the negro with the idea that his millennium has come, and that he is to work no more; consequently, that he is the superior of the white man, working being in Sambo's estimation, the essence of slavery, and idleness, with good living, the perfection of freedom.

The Tribune also publishes a curious correspondence on the same subject. From it we learn that the fifty-five missionaries—twelve of them women—who went to Port Royal on the Atlantic "to begin the experiment," have been appointed agents, on the ground of their "humanity," which is explained to mean a belief that the negro is equal to the white man, and capable of the same success by his own exertions. Consequently, some of these days, we may expect to see Fred. Douglass President of the United States. This humanity, it is added, must be "sustained by religious faith." Surely it must be a faith that can remove mountains. On this point our correspondent remarks that these humane and religious agents are "distilling into the contraband's mind valuable lessons on the universal brotherhood of men and the like." "The assurances made to the contrabands by the missionaries, that they are their brothers and equals, not obliged to render service, if they should choose otherwise, and free to act their own pleasure in all things, have inspired the ignorant blacks with the idea that they are perfectly free. Freedom, as they understand it, means idleness and inactivity. They have no higher idea of its true meaning, and consequently they believe they are hereafter to enjoy a continued holiday; and when they are asked to work they refuse in many instances and inquire if they are not free."

The heads of these unfortunate people are already turned, and we fear their hearts will soon be turned also. The Tribune correspondent is compelled to admit that the ruling propensity of the negro is a horror of work. He says, "If a negro refuses to work, or is habitually idle, suggestion and remonstrance will first be tried. These failing, the delinquent, after due warning, will be removed from the plantation, and sent to Beaufort to work in the quartermaster's department, a destination to which the negroes have a reasonable aversion." This is acknowledging the corn. The negro has a natural aversion to work, and the tendency of the teachings of the missionaries is to develop it. Our correspondent observes—and we have no doubt it is perfectly true—that "it is the general opinion of those competent to form a correct judgment that a vast majority of the men brought out by Mr. Pierce are perfectly incompetent for the positions they have assumed, and that their career, which will be brief, will be marked with ignominious failure." It is stated that not one in ten of them knows anything about farming, nor the use of tools and implements. How could they succeed?

As for the religious members of the expedition, they are represented as being in clover at Beaufort. Having appropriated all the abandoned furniture in town, they are fitting up a mansion "in regal affluence." Rev. Mr. French is said to be "a famous forger in the furniture line," and he may be seen at all hours of the day, mounted on one of the quartermaster's horses, gayly capering about the village, while Mrs. French and some of the leading ladies are enjoying themselves hugely in riding around in a barouche drawn by two of the quartermaster's horses, their appearance on the shell road being the signal for a good deal of pleasant excitement among the soldiers and civilians. We are advised that several ladies and gentlemen "of the strong minded and sentimental type" joined the party recently, having gone out in the Oriental. They are all to live in the same house, and to have a good time generally. We suppose they will have "love feasts," to which the negroes will be invited, and "free love" will soon be the chief characteristic of the new institution, rivaling the Fourierite phalanxes started by Greeley & Co. some few years ago. Of course, out of "liberty, fraternity, equality" will grow amalgamation, with all its consequences. If the missionaries prosper we shall soon have a race equal to the Mexicans, Central Americans and South Americans, and about the same kind of social and political condition. It seems that a spirited contest is going on between the ladies of the mission from New York and the ladies from Boston for the control of the concern. It is charged that the New Yorkers are mostly from Canal street, where they were respectable milliners and dressmakers, and the Bostonians, therefore, disparage them and declare them incapable of teaching stupid blacks the alphabet, which is found to be no ordinary task. Our correspondent greatly fears that "the East will win the day and drive off their collaborators from Gotham," but says there is no danger of Rev. Mr. French being driven off, as he has "too good a thing" of it. Meantime, we are told that the contrabands appear to enjoy the change from labor to "comparative luxury and idleness." Of course they enjoy it. Yet the Tribune's correspondent complains that the soldiers have taken the corn which belongs to the blacks, or rather their masters, and left them destitute.

Was such a farce ever enacted before, and that in the presence of one of the most awful tragedies performed on the stage of this world since the dawn of history? While our brave soldiers are pouring out their blood like water to maintain the integrity of the Union, and have left families behind them badly provided for, a set of fanatics can think of nothing but blacks, blacks, blacks! The everlasting negro is the burden of their song morning, noon and night. Now, what is necessary to be done for the negro is to put him to work and keep him at it, and leave him on Sundays to be taught religion by the clergy of the South or by the negro preachers, who know just as much about it as the white fanatics who undertake the task of religious instruction. Let them get some lessons themselves. It is melancholy to have the time

of our generals occupied and their attention distracted with such folly, instead of being engaged exclusively in fighting the battles of the Union and putting down the rebellion. That is their proper business, and they have nothing to do with negroes, except to drive off the mischievous, pestilent missionaries, whose instructions, if permitted, cannot fail to create negro insurrection, and result in the indiscriminate slaughter of the white race, of every age and sex, in many sections of the South. But General Hunter is by this time arrived at his post to assume the command of the army of the Department of the South, and we expect at his hands a safe and practical solution of a dangerous question.

BULL RUN RUSSELL TURNED BACK.—In our Washington despatches yesterday our readers doubtless noticed a piquant little paragraph describing the manner in which Bull Run Russell ensconced himself, his horses and his carriage on board the government ferryboat for Alexandria, with the intention of following the army; and how Bull Run Russell, his horses and carriage, were quietly put on shore again by General Van Vliet. This is so very strong a hint not to go with the army that we are of opinion that even the impudent Russell cannot fail to see and take it. We hope he may.

When Russell first came to this country he was most cordially received, and no stranger was ever the recipient of greater courtesies, both in the North and the South. He travelled through both sections of the country, and every place and everything were thrown open to his free inspection. No reporters of American journals had a title of the privileges—extended alike by officials and civilians—which were offered to Russell by ourselves and the rebels. At Fort Pickens he was permitted to visit both of the hostile camps the same day—a privilege never before extended to a neutral. All that was expected of Russell, in return for these extraordinary attentions, was that he should do his duty as a reporter of the Times, and tell the European public what he saw here, fairly, honestly and without prejudice.

Instead of this, Russell has substituted false prophecies, villifications, deliberate misrepresentations, downright lies, for true and fair accounts of actual occurrences. His whole course has been that most detrimental to the country. He has done his very utmost to injure us abroad, and still keeps up his slanders by every steamer. The investigation of the censorship of the press has revealed the fact that not only Anglomania, but also a greed for stockjobbing gains, has dictated this dishonest, malicious and scandalous policy on the part of a man who pretends to be the representative of the London Times. We have hoped, for a long time, that he would be treated as he deserved by our authorities at Washington; and Gen. McClellan, who does his work very thoroughly, seems to have taken Russell in hand at last. In vain Russell tries to get an interview with the General or a reply to his applications for a pass; and without a pass he cannot accompany the army. We expect that when this fact and the knowledge of his stock transactions reach London he will be instantly recalled; and then all friends of fair, candid journalism may "act as though they had heard some very good news."

THE FEELING OF THE SOUTH.—We had an interview yesterday with one of the deserters from Fort Pulaski, who arrived here in the Oriental from Port Royal. It seems from his statements, which coincide with what we have already heard before, that the only thing which keeps the rebels together is the impression produced upon them by the falsehoods of the rebel leaders, that the only object of the North is plunder, abolitionism, ravaging and ravishing! The opinion of this deserter, who is an intelligent and sensible young man, is that if the South knew that the intentions of Mr. Lincoln are only to put down rebellion and to return to the status quo before the outbreak of this mad disturbance, the whole army of the South would melt away and dissolve, and the citizens now kept in arms by the deception of their leaders would at once return to their homes. The South, let us hope, will perceive and understand the wise measures of conservatism which actuate the government of Mr. Lincoln from that passage in his late message to Congress in which he recognizes the right of the South to its property, and proclaims to the world that there is no purpose of touching it without the consent of the people, and even then not without paying for it. There cannot be a doubt but that this wise, conservative policy will have its effect in opening the eyes of the South, as the Union armies advance.

THE REPORT OF THE SHODDY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.—We published yesterday the cream of the report of the State Shoddy Investigation Committee. In point of interest and amusement it seems to rival Van Wyck's celebrated dissection of confiding Cummings of the World. Thurlow Weed and Mayor Opdyke appear to figure prominently among the shoddy crew, and they are not in company which does them credit, whether they be guilty or innocent. The purchases for the State seem to have been made in just the loose, careless, unthrifty way that Cummings bought the army ale, porter and herrings. The ladies figure in the report, and silk dresses were offered as commissions by the shoddy contractors in the stead of Morgan's two and a half per cent. Altogether, this report needs a little ventilation, and we shall give it shortly. Shoddy is a very queer thing, and it acts very queerly upon those who dabble with it. "Devil's dust" is a very appropriate name for the gold dust which shoddy contractors and their tools have made out of these shoddy transactions.

THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL SUNSHINE.—April came in on Tuesday, all frowns and clouds, as if she had been called upon to do duty before her time. The damp winds scattered influenza broadcast, and the weather was as dull as the coughing, sneezing, ill-tempered public. Yesterday, however, came the spring sunshine, the clear, blue sky, the balmy air, the universal desire to try the dolce far niente—the sweetness of doing nothing. Spring fever is now the prevalent complaint, and the disease, though very contagious, can hardly be considered dangerous. Milliners, mantuamakers and tailors see in the warm sunshine the prospect of a brisk trade, and all branches of business feel the enlivening influence of clear, settled weather. These are splendid days for battles in the border States, and we shall not be surprised to hear of a dozen victories, crowding one upon the other, before long. Such cheering news as we anticipate will aid the sunshine greatly, and brighten up everything and everybody here at the North.

GREELY TAKEN TO LETTER WRITING AGAIN.—A few years ago almost every second day Greeley came out in the Tribune with an impudent letter addressed to somebody, with his name appended at full length or with his initials "H. G." No matter how trivial was the occasion, Horace seemed unable to contain himself, unless he made a splurge over his signature. Finding that nobody heeded what "H. G." thought or said, he abandoned the practice, and found the change most convenient after the catastrophe of Bull run, as it enabled him to deny the paternity of the "On to Richmond!" articles. But the restraint was too much for him. He must again exhibit his egotistic "H. G." Mr. Garrett Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, a short time since called him "a horrible monster;" and now in return Greeley inflicts on him two mortal columns of personality. The chief point of Greeley's abuse is, that Mr. Davis expects the restoration of the Union as it existed in 1860. But this is what avowed enemies of the people of the Northern States desire, and it is only the reasonable faction to which Greeley belongs who want to see the constitution subverted. He says "Slavery is the real and only cause and ground of the present rebellion." He might as well say that water causes death by drowning and swallows up thousands of ships and their cargoes. Shall water be annihilated? He might as well say that fire causes loss of life, and the destruction of stately buildings and a vast amount of property. Fire is an indispensable necessity; but an incendiary may apply it to the ruin of a city. Shall we therefore abolish fire? Slavery is not the cause of the rebellion, but anti-slavery incendiaries, who apply the torch to the glorious fabric of the constitution, and seek to lay it in ruins because it recognizes negro slavery as a State institution, over which the people of each State have exclusive control. Greeley says the Union cannot be restored till slavery is abolished. Why not? It existed for three-quarters of a century with slavery in it, and it would exist for three-quarters more if Greeley and his revolutionary faction would let it alone. Greeley maintains the Union cannot be restored without abolishing the constitution. Now we think it would be far better to abolish Greeley and his traitorous fellow conspirators than to abolish the constitution.

SYMPTOMS OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE.—Such has been the increase of our advertising patronage within the last few days that we have been obliged to publish no less than three triple sheets of the HERALD in succession, to make room for the news of the day and the immense flood of fresh advertisements poured in upon us. The reader may form some idea of the crowd when we state that from thirteen to fourteen hundred advertisements are received over the counter every day, and appear the next morning in the HERALD. This demonstrates the returning confidence and roving prosperity of the commercial world in our great city. It proves that the victories of our armies have had the effect of convincing the people that this great rebellion is in fact played out at last. It also proves that the advertising world is possessed of a mathematical mind, and resorts by just calculation to the journal which has the largest circulation as the best medium for effectually reaching the ear and eye of the public.

CHARITY SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.—Judge Edmonds is continually writing to the newspapers in defence of the Port Royal educational scheme. If that project were all square and above board it would not require so much to be said in its behalf. Common sense people cannot understand why, with such an extensive field for the philanthropy of its promoters as is afforded by the degraded and neglected condition of the free blacks at the North, they should waste their sympathies and their money where they are not half so much required. All the education that the South Carolina negro stands in need of is to learn how to pick cotton. The the persons, the lawyers, the doctors, the dry goods clerks and the strong-minded women who have been sent down amongst them by the New York and Boston societies cannot teach them. The result of the labors of these missionaries will only be to render the negro more lazy, dependent and helpless than ever. If they want a field for their humanitarian sympathies, let them look nearer home. Judge Edmonds has only to call upon our friend, Mr. Thomas Downing, No. 3 Broad street, and he will not only give him a dish of oysters, but a useful dish of advice. Go and see Downing. He will show you a shorter road to your object than by way of Port Royal.

The Finances of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 3, 1862.
At a meeting of the Common Council to night it was voted to fund one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the floating debt. The credit of the city will, therefore, be proportionally sustained, and the taxes, instead of being increased, will be reduced.

The Navy.

Some yesterday, Brooklyn, printed quite an enviable scene yesterday, owing to a great measure to the fine weather, but principally to the visit of M. De Bousing, commander of the French steam frigate Catinet. This officer arrived in the yard about one o'clock, and, after inspecting the different departments, in company with the Commodore of the yard, visited the North Carolina, where he was received in the most courteous manner by Commander Meade.

The scene in and about the dry dock is one of great activity, hundreds of men being busily employed on the Roanoke, John Adams, Adirondack, Dawn and Massachusetts, while Adams, Adirondack, Dawn and Massachusetts, which are on board the new gunboats Fort Henry and Somerset, which have just gone out to commission, were of busy preparation for their departure. Altogether, between the activity of the operations, the pay uniforms of the officers and marines, constantly moving to and fro on the ships and in the yard; the sprouting of the trees and grass, and the general cheerfulness of everything around, the yard presents a field for contemplation seldom offered.

VAN AMBERG'S MENAGERIE.—Our city was treated, yesterday afternoon, to a rather brilliant and novel display, by a procession of the entire troupe and apparatus connected with Van Amburgh's menagerie. The troupe, consisting of Van Amburgh, his wife, and a large number of animals, looked superb, and gave one an idea that there was passing one of the processions which once graced the streets of classic Rome on the return from war of a victor. Altogether, the display was one of the most highly colored and tasteful of its sort that has passed through the city.

NEW ENGRAVING.—Mr. Neill has just published an allegorical illustration under the title of "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." It consists of three female figures, the central one standing on an anchor representing the North, that on the right, with a sheaf of corn and a reaping hook in her arms typifying the West, and the one on the left, leaning against a cotton bale, representing the South. The conception and execution of the picture are both good, and its general effect pleasing.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG MAN FROM BROOKLYN.—In the personal column, we have found the description of a young man who left his home in Brooklyn, some time since, without any knowledge of his whereabouts being received by his anxious friends. Attention is called to the advertisement in question.